

Int'l Appl. No. : PCT/JP2005/004613
Int'l Filing Date : March 16, 2005

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Prior to the first line of the specification on page 1, please insert the following paragraph:

This application is the U.S. National Phase under 35 U.S.C. §371 of International Application PCT/JP2005/004613, filed March 16, 2005, which claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2004-094560, filed March 29, 2004, and No. 2004-094561, filed March 29, 2004. The International Application was not published under PCT Article 21(2) in English.

Please amend the Specification as follows. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck through~~.

Page 10, paragraph [0029]:

Examples of radiation curable resins include compositions that contain monomers, olygomers and/or prepolymers as deemed appropriate, where the monomers, olygomers and/or prepolymers contain acryloyl groups, methacryloyl groups, acryloyloxy groups, methacryloyloxy groups, epoxy groups, vinyl ether groups, oxetane groups and other polymeric unsaturated bonds or similar functional groups. Examples of monomers include methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, methoxy polyethylene methacrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, phenoxyethyl methacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate and trimethylol propane trimethacrylate. Examples of olygomers and prepolymers include polyester acrylate, polyurethane acrylate, epoxy acrylate, polyether acrylate, alkyd acrylate, melamine acrylate, silicone acrylate and other acrylate compounds; unsaturated polyester, tetramethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, propylene glycol diglycidyl ether, neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether, bisphenol A diglycidyl ether, various alicyclic epoxys and other epoxy compounds; and 3-ethyl-3-hydroxymethyl oxetane, 1,4-bis{[(3-ethyl-3-oxetanyl)methoxy]methyl}benzene, di[1-ethyl (3-oxetanyl)]methyl ether and other oxetane compounds. These compounds can be used on their own or in any combination.

Page 16, paragraph [0048]:

As a clear resin, 100 parts of dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate having a refractive index of 1.51 (n_x) were mixed with 3 parts of 2-hydroxy-2-methyl propiophenone as a photoinitiator; 6 parts of

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spherical fine resin particles made of PMMA resin having a refractive index of 1.49 (n_y) and average particle size of 3.0 μm (D_y) and 4 parts of bowl-shaped fine resin particles made of silicone resin having a refractive index of 1.42 (n_z), average particle size of 2.4 μm (D_z), height of 1.7 μm (h), bore diameter of 1.8 μm (a) and thickness of 0.35 μm (d)(b), as fine resin particles; and 130 parts of methyl isobutyl ketone as a solvent, and the constituents were dispersed for 30 minutes in a sand mill to obtain a coating material. The obtained coating material was applied using the reverse coating method on a clear base made of TAC having a film thickness of 80 μm and transmittance of 94%, after which the coated base was dried for 2 minutes at 100°C and then irradiated with ultraviolet light using a 120-watt/cm concentrating high-pressure mercury lamp (irradiation distance 10 cm, irradiation time 30 seconds) to cure the coating film. Thus, an antiglare film having a light-diffusing layer of 3.2 μm in thickness and 0.12 in average roughness Ra was produced.

Page 17, paragraph [0049]:

<Comparative Example 1>

As a clear resin, 100 parts of dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate having a refractive index of 1.51 (n_x) were mixed with 3 parts of 2-hydroxy-2-methyl propiophenone as a photoinitiator; 6 parts of spherical fine resin particles made of styrene resin having a refractive index of 1.59 (n_y) and average particle size of 3.0 μm (D_y) and 4 parts of bowl-shaped fine resin particles made of styrene-acrylic resin having a refractive index of 1.53 (n_z), average particle size of 2.5 μm (D_z), height of 0.6 μm (h), bore diameter of 0.5 μm (a) and thickness of 0.40 μm (d)(b), as fine resin particles; and 200 parts of methyl isobutyl ketone as a solvent, and the constituents were dispersed for 30 minutes in a sand mill to obtain a coating material. The obtained coating material was applied using the reverse coating method on a clear base made of TAC having a film thickness of 80 μm and transmittance of 94%, after which the coated base was dried for 2 minutes at 100°C and then irradiated with ultraviolet light using a 120-watt/cm concentrating high-pressure mercury lamp (irradiation distance 10 cm, irradiation time 30 seconds) to cure the coating film. Thus, an antiglare film having a light-diffusing layer of 3.2 μm in thickness and 0.20 in average roughness Ra was produced for comparison.

Page 18, paragraph [0050]:

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<Comparative Example 2>

As a clear resin, 100 parts of dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate having a refractive index of 1.51 (n_x) were mixed with 3 parts of 2-hydroxy-2-methyl propiophenone as a photoinitiator; 4 parts of spherical fine resin particles made of styrene resin having a refractive index of 1.59 (n_y) and average particle size of 3.0 μm (D_y) and 4 parts of bowl-shaped fine resin particles made of acrylic resin having a refractive index of 1.49 (n_z), average particle size of 2.4 μm (D_z), height of 0.6 μm (h), bore diameter of 0.5 μm (a) and thickness of 0.35 μm (d)(b), as fine resin particles; and 200 parts of methyl isobutyl ketone as a solvent; and the constituents were dispersed for 30 minutes in a sand mill to obtain a coating material. The obtained coating material was applied using the reverse coating method on a clear base made of TAC having a film thickness of 80 μm and transmittance of 94%, after which the coated base was dried for 2 minutes at 100°C and then irradiated with ultraviolet light using a 120-watt/cm concentrating high-pressure mercury lamp (irradiation distance 10 cm, irradiation time 30 seconds) to cure the coating film. Thus, an antiglare film having a light-diffusing layer of 3.5 μm in thickness and 0.09 in average roughness Ra was produced for comparison.